

Hong Kong Daily News

No. 266. 乙六六九第 日十三月一十年四月光

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1889.

一月正统香港

PRICE 2

INTIMATION.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies issued by the STANDARD LIFE COMPANY:

These are 1st issued by a fixed number of persons each year, and are secured by a participation of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for £1000 with premiums ceasing in 10 years, and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for £500, on which no further or ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

These Policies are payable to the Life assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60 or 65, to his representatives should he predecease the age so used upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for residents in the East who are in a position to pay a moderate premium while in the course of a good income, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire from business or from business.

Full particulars as to rates &c may be obtained on application to the STANDARD LIFE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

BIRLEY, DAI RYMPLE & CO., Agents, Hongkong.

POLICIES.

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders, and profits are divided among them exclusively. Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to Premiums, (2) to Interest, and (3) to Insurance Force, are the lowest in the New York Life, whilst Annual receipts, since 1873, have exceeded losses by death of over £600,000, showing careful selection of lives and careful investment of money.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

These Policies are payable to the Life assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60 or 65, to his representatives should he predecease the age so used upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for residents in the East who are in a position to pay a moderate premium while in the course of a good income, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire from business or from business.

Full particulars as to rates &c may be obtained on application to the STANDARD LIFE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAULUS CAPITAL £37,500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,000,000
REVESTMENT OF PROPRIETORS £7,500,000

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEED £900,000
849-2

COUNT OF DIRECTORS —
Hon. John Bell-Irving, Chairman.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. —Deputy Chairman.
D. G. Bottomley, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
L. C. G. Chisholm, Esq.
J. F. Holiday, Esq.
Hon. E. Layton, Esq.
Chief Manager, Hongkong — Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Shanghai — Edwin Cameron, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS — LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

W. BREWER has just received
Magazine of Art, New Volume.
Caine's Trip Round the World.
Naturalist's Walks Abroad.
Popular History Science.
Discoveries of 19th Century.
Aerostat's Practical Electricity.
Globe's Chess Player's Manual.
Hoffman's Conjuring.
Large Quantity of New Children's Books.
5,000 Books Now Light Literature.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
Straight Cut Cigarettes.
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AND
LARGE QUANTITY OF SEASONABLE GOODS.
WALTER S. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR
NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
CHILDREN'S TOYS.
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
The Latest Novelties in
F. A. N. C. G. O. O. D. S.
Suits, etc.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR GIFTS.
NEW CONFECTIONERY,
CANDIES & BONBONS.
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HOLLY & MISTLETOE.

GROCERIES, WINES & DELICACIES
SPECIALLY HAMS & BACON, FANCY CHEESES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888.

KELLY & WALSH LTD.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Imperial English and Chinese Diary.
Imperial English and Chinese Date Blocks.
Lett's Diaries and Date Blocks.
Shakspere Calendars.
Combined Hunting Pads and Diaries.
Account Books of every size, description of
and pattern of ruling.
The Hongkong Almanack ready in a few
days.
Whitaker's Almanack—expected by the next
English Mail.

SHANSHAI NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL—nearly ready.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS of the "Graphic" and
"Illustrated News".
Volumes for the Year of "Chatterbox", "Little Folks", "Little Wids", "Awake", "Boy's Own Annual", "Girl's Own Annual", "Young People", "Annual", "Evening Post", "Daily", "Morning Post", "Newsapers & Periodicals".
Our Price List is open ready. Accurate and
punctual may be depended upon and prices generally are lower than that of any competing house whether in Hongkong or at home.

HIS SCHOOL is conducted in a very healthy
position on Luffu provides good
EDUCATION BOYS from 8 to 17.
Boys taken into the Office of this Paper.
S. STON, M.A. OXON.
Head Master.

J. OSEPH BILLIOTTE'S STEEPLES.
G. G. MEDAL.
PANTS.
Suits.
Shirts.
Shoe Dealers.

LINEARISMO, 1918.
Le meilleur et le plus répandu et le
meilleur des journaux européens en
langue française.

EDITION MÉDIEVINE, 1918.
Tous les deux mois, fr. 60.

EDITION CHAUDRON, 1918.
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INTIMATIONS.

1889. IN PREPARATION. 1889
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EDITION),
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Royal Two Shillings. \$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
will be thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

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BOULES DE GOMME & CORAL CANDY.

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FIGS AND JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb. and ½lb. Boxes.

TOM SMITH'S BONBONS.

R. I. M. E. L. S. F. L. O. R. A. I.

AND
ROSE WATER.

CRACKERS, &c., &c.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager." And not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After 11 a.m. the copy is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

BIRTH.—On the 25th Dec., Mrs. A. S. Watson, Hongkong, the wife of Dr. KIRKALL, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th Dec., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. H. G. THOMAS, Mr. J. G. GASKELL, Surgeon-Major, Northampton Regiment, and Miss MARIA GRIZELI, of Government House, English and Scottish papers please copy.

24th.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1st 1889.

The year that closed yesterday, though it may not be accounted by the future historian as specially memorable in the history of China, has not been without its events of importance. Of the political questions that have arisen the one that has attracted the most universal attention is that of Chinese emigration to the United States and the Australian colonies. These countries have refused to receive any more Chinese immigrants, and efforts have been made to secure China's acquiescence in this course by treaty. In the case of the United States a treaty was in fact negotiated, but ratification was refused by the Chinese Government, which not unnaturally objects to the proscription of the Chinese race. So far no retaliatory measures have been attempted by China, but the grievance is assuredly held in reserve to be brought out when occasion serves. The resentment felt is keen, not because the advantages of emigration are rated very highly, but for what is considered an insult to the national dignity; and by the influence of the native Press the feeling is being extended throughout the masses. The New Year opens with this difficult question still in suspense. Another matter not unattended with some danger to the friendly relations between England and China was the Sikkim campaign, the Indian Government having found it necessary to drive out of Sikkim the forces of China's tributary, Tibet, which had lawlessly invaded that little state. When the campaign was entered on it was with the clear instruction to the military authorities in charge that under no circumstances was an advance to be made into Tibetan territory, but at one time, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy, it appeared probable that a march to Lhasa might become necessary. China, however, has used her influence with Tibet, and it appears probable that a satisfactory settlement will now be arrived at without further fighting. Another of her usual states has also been a source of trouble to China during the year. Korea has continued a hot bed of intrigue, and numerous and conflicting reports have come to hand of what was transpiring. A few weeks ago it was reported that Korea had agreed to a Russian protectorate, a report which seemed to possess a good deal of probability, for the unwise and overbearing attitude adopted by the Chinese Resident might well cause the little Kingdom to seek the protection of another power. Russia covets Korea and is only waiting for a favourable opportunity to annex it, and there is good reason to suspect that, although no formal protectorate may be proclaimed in the immediate future, she has a secret agreement ready for execution when the proper time arrives. Another report has appeared during the last few days to the effect that the young Emperor of China, when he assumes full power, intends to banish the King of Korea and reduce the Kingdom to the status of a province of China governed by a Viceroy. This report is less creditable on the face of it than that of the Russian protectorate, but the course of events may show it to be not without foundation.

Little is known of the disposition of the young Emperor, who will this year assume the guidance of the destinies of this great Empire. He nominally assumed the reins of Government in 1887, but has in reality hitherto left the direction of affairs to the Dowager Empress; this year he will enter on the full exercise of his power. If he turns out to be a man of large and liberal views and of strength of character, great changes and rapid progress may be witnessed in China during the next few years. There are, however, rumours in the

air of court intrigues, to which the youth may fall a victim, in which case civil war would be all probability follow. There is little to guide speculation as to what turn affairs may take, but it is well to note that the times are critical, with the possibility on the one hand of a rapid development of the magnificent resources of China, on the other the possibility of civil strife with its attendant anarchy. On the whole the probabilities lie, we are glad to think, with the former. A report has been published that the Emperor has selected as his chief counsellor his tutor, a man said to be violently opposed to all foreign innovations, particularly railways. However this may be, the railway has now gained a footing in the Middle Kingdom, the Kulei railway having been extended to Tientsin, and a decree has been issued sanctioning its extension to Tsinchow, that is, virtually, to Peking. A miniature railway has also been ordered for the Palace, and steam-launches have been placed on the lake in the Imperial pleasure grounds, showing the interest and curiosity excited in the Imperial family by the new means of communication. Meanwhile the work of telegraph extension has been steadily going on, and to this invention, at all events, no serious hostility seems to be entertained either by officials or popular. It would have given us much satisfaction to have been able to include amongst our enumeration of the events of the year the opening of steam communication to Chungking, on the Upper Yangtze, but obstacles have from time to time been placed in the way, and now that the Imperial assent has been obtained, it is coupled with the condition that rules for the avoidance of collisions between steamers and native craft must be arranged with the native authorities, a proceeding which will probably entail a further considerable delay, for the local officials are in no hurry to enter on the task of drawing up the rules.

Commercially the year has not been unprosperous for foreign merchants in China. The import of piece goods and silks shows a substantial increase, and although a good portion of the import remains in stock, business in foreign goods has on the whole been better than in 1877. The export of tea again shows a marked decline, but the deterioration in the quality seems to have been arrested, and the result of the earlier shipments was very satisfactory to foreign merchants, while in the latter part of the season there has been less to complain of than is sometimes the case. Silk also shows a decline, but here again the market operations in the staple have not been unsatisfactory. The local Banking institution and the various Insurance Companies, marine and fire, are believed to have had a good year, notwithstanding the keen competition they have had to meet. Speaking of a nation so large as the Chinese it is difficult to generalise, but we think it may be said that with the exception of the district affected by the bursting of the Yellow River in September, 1887, and the province of Shantung, which has also suffered from floods, the year has been a good one, the crops having been for the most part satisfactory. The distress caused by the Yellow River disaster only reached its highest point during the year just elapsed, when the little that was saved from the overwhelming flood was exhausted and those who had been able to maintain themselves for a few months were reduced to the same destitution as those who lost their all in the first instance. The accounts received of the condition of the people represent it as truly pitiable, and the distress in Shantung is scarcely less.

In Hongkong the year has been one of continued progress. Both the foreign and Chinese population have largely increased, and the necessity for more building rooms becomes every day greater. The year 1888 has not, as was expected, witnessed the commencement of the Puyi reclamation scheme, but before we have to write our annual review it will probably be far advanced. So great had the pressure on European house accommodation become that it was deemed necessary during the year to pass a European District Reservation Ordinance, by which the encroachment of Chinese property on the European districts has been put a stop to. The sanitary condition of the colony has excited much attention during the year, and a valuable report on the subject was prepared by a Commission appointed to consider a petition received by the Government with reference to the prevalence of fever in the Western district. The attention of the public has been forcibly directed to questions of health by the open meetings of the Sanitary Board, which, if it has not done a great deal of work, has not been without its value as a factor in the education of public opinion. The new supply of water from Tytan will do much to improve the health of the colony, for the scarcity of water which has prevailed since the population many years ago outran the Pukowloon supply must be held responsible for a considerable share of the deterioration of the public health which the official returns of the last few years have disclosed. The Tytan works are now completed, and the laying of the street mains, now in progress, will shortly place the entire city in the enjoyment of an ample water supply. The scarcely less important question of drainage has also received consideration during the year, and a drainage scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, endorsed by the Surveyor-General, and approved by the local Government has been sent home for submission to the judgment of experts, on whose verdict the approval of the Secretary of State will depend. The scheme has not escaped criticism, and an alternative scheme has been submitted by an engineer in private practice, but on the necessity of a radical reform of the existing drainage system all parties are entirely at one. The year has been marked by the completion of two other works of importance. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's new Admiralty Dock foot in its first vessel in January, and although the work on it still is not quite complete, it is now available whenever required. The Peak Tramway was opened in May, and has since enjoyed uninterrupted and lucrative traffic. By its means the enjoyment of the pure air of the hill district is rendered accessible to all.

Events have been

made with the Chinese Government for the erection of lighthouses on Gap Rock and Waglan Island, each of which will prove of immense advantage to shipping entering the port. The public revenue shows a healthy growth and no apprehension on financial grounds need be entertained in entering on requisite public works. With the exception of frequent fires the colony has escaped any great disaster, but a severe typhoon approached very near in September, and caused considerable damage to shipping in the China Sea. In official circles China, on the other the possibility of civil strife with its attendant anarchy.

On the whole the probabilities lie, we are glad to think, with the former. A report has been

published that the Emperor has selected as his chief counsellor his tutor, a man said to be

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The Rev. W. Mitchell, in a despatch to a friend in the *China Daily News* on the Shantung floods, says—One marked result of the almost complete failure of the hemp crop throughout Shantung is the closing of most of the bon-boat mills, and the constantly increasing demand in the interior for kerosene oil.

Sergeant Mann captured a boy yesterday who had been employed up to now by Dr. Noble and who is now engaged in robbing with stealing gold leaf valued at \$400 from his master's safe. The case was brought before Mr. Pollock yesterday, when the Sergeant gave evidence to the effect that he had, on searching the person of the prisoner, discovered a diamond key to Dr. Noble's safe. Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defence. The case was remanded.

The thieves who appropriated \$300 worth of clothing to the property of Mr. Abdell, the elephant keeper, in the Chinese circus the other day, have been captured and were yesterday awarded six months each with hard labour at the Main Prison. Inspector Swanston brought up six witnesses who deposed to having seen the robbers underneat the tent and leave it again. The Inspector was unfortunately the recipient of a nasty bite on the hand from the first prisoner when taking him to the Station.

The first thief was captured by a large retriever dog, the second by a smaller dog, who had been captured and were yesterday awarded six months each with hard labour at the Main Prison. Inspector Swanston brought up six witnesses who deposed to having seen the robbers underneat the tent and leave it again. The Inspector was unfortunately the recipient of a nasty bite on the hand from the first prisoner when taking him to the Station.

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ADMISSIONS INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 1st December.

OPEN.

NOTIFICATION.—
In this year's New Malwa—\$640 per picul, allow of
14 catty.
Last year's New Malwa—\$660 per picul, allow of
14 catty.
Old and Older Malwa—\$680 per picul, allow of
13 catty.
Patna (New) 5273 purchased.
Bengal 552

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 3.01
Bank Bills, on demand 3.02
Bank Bills, on 30 days' sight 3.03
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3.04
Credit, at 4 months' sight 3.05
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 3.06
PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.01
Credit, at 4 months' sight 3.05
ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 7.42
Credit, 60 days' sight 7.6

BOMBAH—
Telegraphic Transfer 2.23
Bank on demand 2.24ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 2.23
Bank on demand 2.24ON MELBOURNE—
Bank at sight 7.21
Present, 30 days' sight 7.21SOVEREIGN—
Quotations are:
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—16
per cent. premium sales.
United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$94 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$75 per share.North China Insurance—The 200 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—The 97 per
share.Chinese Insurance Company's Shares—\$340 per
share.Strata Marine Insurance Company, Limited—
\$20 per share.Strata Fire Insurance Company, Limited—
\$12 per share.Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's
Shares—40 per cent. premium sales.Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s
Shares—122 per cent. prem. sales.Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
20 per cent. discount.China and Manchurian Steamship Company, Limited—
\$139 per share.Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$653 per
share.Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—120 per
share.Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$170 per
share.China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$197 per
share.Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$90 per
share.Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$102 per
share, buyers.Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$85 per share.Pangasinan Sungai Dua Samaritan Mining
Company, Limited—\$71 per share.Parak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 18 per
share.Hongkong Ropeway Manufacturing Company, Li-
censed—\$82 per share.A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent.
premium.Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited—\$174 per share.Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$16
per share, nom.Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent.
premium, nom.Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.
premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—12 per cent.

Société Financière Charbonnées de Toulon
—100 per cent. prem.Hongkong High Level Tramways Company,
Limited—250 per cent. prem. sales.East Lancashire Company, Limited—\$65 per
share, sellers.

Cuckoo Hawk & Co., Limited—\$43 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per
share.Songki Royal Planting Company—\$40 per
share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register.)

December 31st.

Temperature—8 A.M. 59.00

Temperature—1 P.M. 59.00

Temperature—2 P.M. 59.01

Temperature—3 P.M. 59.04

Temperature—4 P.M. 59.04

Temperature—5 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—6 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—7 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—8 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—9 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—10 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—11 P.M. 59.03

Temperature—12 M. 59.03

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO
EX C. S. CO'S S.S. "TELEMACHUS,"
FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Underwriters not later than the 3rd Jan., for shipment by steamer "STENTOR." BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th December, 1887. [2370]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, our Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and or landed at the Goods of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godowns on and after the 29th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 4th January, will be sent to Reckon. All damaged Goods will be left in the Godowns where they may be examined at U.L. on 4th Jan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1888. [2370]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BAYERN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at, their risk into the Godowns of the London and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 8th Jan., 1888, will be subject to rent.

All broken, old and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1888, at 4 P.M.

All claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., 1889, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. [2370]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENEARN," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the S.S. "TOWER HILL," from New York are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed and stored at, their risk into the Godowns of the NO. 2 NO. and KOW. WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED AT KOWLOON,

whose delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TODAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proxim, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th January, 1889, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. [2370]

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

OFFICES IN "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" from 1st February.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [31]

TO LET.

OFFICES & GODOWNS now occupied by THE MANUFACTURERS MARITIME COMPANY during No. 8, Pinay Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central, or to C. EWENS. Hongkong, 16th November, 1888. [39]

TO LET, FURNISHED AT THE PEAK, "DUNFORD."

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE WITH TENNIS COURTS, Possession from 15th inst., to 1st March, 1889, or 1890.

Apply to J. Y. V. VERNON. Hongkong, 30th November, 1888. [38]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BAYERN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at, their risk into the Godowns of the London and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 8th Jan., 1888, will be subject to rent.

All broken, old and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1888, at 4 P.M.

All claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., 1889, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. [2370]

INSURANCES.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$10,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LUM SIN, SANG, Esq.; CHAN-LIN-CHOY, Esq.; Q. HO CHUNE, Esq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES FOR MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1888. [1731]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on fire risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [32]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-IN CAPITAL \$3,400,000

RESERVE FUND \$65,000

CLAIMS PAID \$62,000

BONUSES PAID \$39,000

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [71]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

RUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, 1st April, 1888. [651]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS.

From 1st May, 1888.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. [33]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

L.A. HACIENDA, formerly occupied by Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO.

Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Building. Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [41]

PEAK MOUNT KELLET.

BUNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET—from 1st October to 1st May next, at a fixed rate.

Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co. Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [137]

TO LET.

"SUNNYSIDE," No. 7, Bonham Road.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [138]

TO BE LET.

A. HACIENDA, formerly occupied by Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO.

Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Building. Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [41]

TO BE LET—AT THE PEAK.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. [33]

TO BE LET—AT THE PEAK.

L.A. HACIENDA.

Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office. Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [15]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [16]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMENS & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 16th November, 1888. [14]

TO BE LET.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE at Wan-chai and GODOWNS 500 and 51 and 52, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [34]

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, AT ESTBOURNE VILLAS, SOUTH, W. Boultman Road.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. [135]

TO LET.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. [142]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

"TIERRA VERDE" No. 2, RICHMOND IN HALL, BED, 2nd ROOMS and other accomodations, TENNIS LAWN attached, situated at Dock Bay.

I. P. MADAR, Victoria Hotel. Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [2324]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

HONGKONG, 8th June, 1888. [17]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 18th January, 1888. [167]

TO BE LET.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents. Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1888. [18]

MONEY MONEY! MONEY!

SUMS to be lent on FIRST MORTGAGE.

\$5,000 to \$16,000.

For particulars, apply, by letter, to G. E. HEWITT & Co.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1888. [18]

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW with GARDEN and TEN-NIS LAWN attached, situated at Dock Bay.

I. P. MADAR, Victoria Hotel. Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [2324]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

"TIERRA VERDE" No. 2, RICHMOND IN HALL, BED, 2nd ROOMS and other accomodations, TENNIS LAWN attached, situated at Dock Bay.

I. P. MADAR, Victoria Hotel. Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [2324]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1859.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

The great Sifun, a character in Chinese eyes so perfect that those few Westerners who have had sufficient strength of mind to contemplate him find him all but insufferable, a man with no redeeming vices whatever, took upon himself to reduce punishment to a system. He was the first Chinese, possibly as benighted as Solomon, the first legislator on record, to introduce the birch into boy's schools—a fact that ready ought to have its place in Haydn's Dictionary of Data. But much as this innovation has endeared him to later generations, it finds less claim on their admiration and gratitude than his masterly classification of adult penalties. Yao had left less in a state of unscrewing than, and Siu, who was nothing if not methodical, resolved to reduce them to order. For mild offences he prescribed branding on the fore-head, for deeper crimes (such as abuse of a father's first cousin) slitting of the nose; after that leaping of a foot, castration, and, for incorrigible offenders, death in some suitable form. He "gave delineations," says Dr. Liss (though the reverent Doctor admits that neither he nor any one else has the faintest idea what the "delineations" were) of the statutory punishments, and, struck apparently with the mildness of his method, observed, "We should above all things be humane." Since his time only an occasional genius like the tyrant Kien, who introduced a few facets, such as branding on a premises pole over a furnace of live charcoal, has been able to improve upon him. Sui Hwan-ki, the "First Emperor," who built (or who enjoys, except among a few sceptics, the reputation of having built) the Great Wall, showed himself in the matter of punishment, as in most things else, head and shoulders above his predecessors. The last of the literati, when brought before the Throne for sentence, summed up the Imperial proceedings, crescendo thus: "You have boiled your half brothers, torn their father to pieces between wild horses, buried three hundred literary men alive in the same pit, and now you are going to kill me."

Apparently not so much from a conviction of the impropriety of these penalties in themselves, as from a desire to draw a distinction as possible between his dynasty and that of the First Emperor, which it had lately superseded, Wen-tz, or the Han abolished the punishment of branding, nose slitting, and amputation of the feet. Castration, however, remained on the statute book for another four centuries, in fact till the accession of the Sui Dynasty in A.D. 589. Since that time the legal five punishments have been the bamboo, the cudgel, banishment, penal servitude on the frontier, and death. These, while you, were the legal punishments; but in China it had too often happened that law and practice had ranged so much apart, that no further back than the Ming Dynasty, we find that the penalty for high treason was, for the prime offender, maimement; for his sons (if entirely innocent—for why, then, too, would be maimed?) sexual mutilation, and for his daughters exposure to all comers in a state establishment known as the *kou-tan*. When the present dynasty found their throne secure they nominally abolished mutilation for the children of criminals, and they really abolished the *kou-tan*, which survives nowadays only in the name of a well-known alley in Peking. That mutilation as a punishment for being born of a rebel is, however, still practised,—it, at all events, believed by well informed foreigners in China to be still practised—was shown within the last decade when, it is said, the British Government made special, and successful, intercession on behalf of the young sons of Yakuu Khan, the deposed hero of the then suppressed revolt of Kashgar. If you ask the ordinary Chinaman of education whether this form of punishment is still in use, he will probably say "no"; information is, under any circumstances, to be supplied to the local newspapers. The absurdity of these orders must be evident to every one, and what purpose is to be served by retaining them on the order book it is impossible to conceive. It was Lord CHARLES BERKELEY, if we remember rightly, who in a recent speech spoke of the great advantage that accrued to the navy from a free discussion of its affairs.

IMPERIAL RETICENCE.
Turning over the files of the Times as they arrive by each mail we generally find amongst the Naval and Military Intelligence a paragraph referring to naval movements on the China Station. In the issue of the 26th ult. we find, for instance, the following:—
"Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, leaves Yokohama for Hongkong, via Kobe and Foochow, on the 1st prox." The information is supplied direct to the Press with the sanction of the Admiralty. There is no such reference at Head Quarters. As is displayed at the Hongkong Naval Establishment, where the orders are peremptory that no information is, under any circumstances, to be supplied to the local newspapers. The absurdity of these orders must be evident to every one, and what purpose is to be served by retaining them on the order book it is impossible to conceive. It was Lord CHARLES BERKELEY, if we remember rightly, who in a recent speech spoke of the great advantage that accrued to the navy from a free discussion of its affairs.

SANITATION.

Lord Dufferin, before his departure from Calcutta, received an address from the corporation, in reply to which he made some interesting remarks on the sanitation of Eastern cities. "The sanitation of a great city," said His Lordship, "is not a very popular undertaking; its processes are impeded by long established prejudices as well as by ineradicable customs and habits; nor even its benefits very readily recognised. It has great obstacles to contend with even in Europe, though now it is fortunately triumphant along the line." Hongkong, like Calcutta, is endeavouring to set its house in order from a sanitary point of view, and the late Victor's remarks may be taken as of local application. Here, as in Calcutta, there are long established prejudices and ineradicable customs and habits to impede sanitation. But, says Lord Dufferin, "though it may be a long year, or perhaps

M. WEINSTEINHORN advances in favour of his scheme. First, that it would tend itself to the prevention of crime, because "the knowledge that restrictive punishments of this kind would follow upon habitual or obstinate crime would act as a strong deterrent on men and women (mainly of the less intelligent and more sensual type) likely to be guilty in these directions;" and, secondly,—a very philosophical, Malthusian, and cold-blooded argument this,—that it would check population. "At present we are rapidly increasing face to face with the necessity for some means of preventing the too rapid increase of the population—an increase much larger among the lower than among the upper classes." Can it be that we are learning from our Chinese instructors, or is it that the West and the East approach the same by different roads? Which of the now fairly numerous Chinamen who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with western civilization was it that remarked, or provokingly, "You in England are about to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as we have done for ages; soon you will advance further in the direction of Chinese enlightenment, and marry two sisters at once?"

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE CHAIN-GANG GANG.

The discontinuance of the chain-gang marks the failure of an experiment which it was hoped would be attended with very beneficial results. The same experiment had been tried before and was discontinued for the same reason that has dictated the discontinuance on the present occasion, namely, the frequent escape of the criminals. If the chief lies between keeping the prisoners employed in gaol on unremunerative labour and affording them chances of escape by employing them on the public works of the colony, the former alternative is of course the one that must be selected. But we are unable to understand why it should be impossible to adequately guard the chain-gang so that escape should be impossible. The net on guard duty a number of untrained men, ignorant of the use of firearms, and supplied with perished ammunition, is not the way to keep the gang secure, but it is the only way the Government has made trial of, and because it has failed, as was to be expected, the colony is to be charged with the maintenance of the criminals without receiving any return in the shape of useful work. Some attempt is made in the gaol to employ the prisoners in remunerative industries, it is true, but the returns from mat-making, etc., are very trivial, whereas when the men are employed in road-making, preparing building sites, and similar works, they are made to contribute substantially to the cost of their board and lodging. It ought not to be difficult, we think, to provide an efficient guard to prevent escapes, but if this is considered by the authorities to be impossible the course they have taken in discontinuing the chain-gang is the only proper

one. They were called on to exercise a good deal of discretion in the discharge of their duties, and they performed those mission with a tact and ability rare in any public body, much more so, as Mrs. Partridge remarks, among a race of ignorant savages. The Chinese Government of the two great and popular religions, the cause of the former being the majority, and of the latter a small minority, who follow the Kuan-kiang, are long since, the following in will prove, fine of our party, who hold their opera class which was lost on the table, largely some out with having stolen them. They all resented the imputation, declaring that they went there with pure hearts, and that a change should not have been profited in a sacred place. The glass was found afterwards broken, and very like, though it was not broken by a single hand, it was damaged by the fall.

One day it was brief in consequence of the journey we devoted the short time at our disposal before getting back to making inquiries concerning the exiled man.

KEEPING AT A NEW "SAINT."

BONK FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

There have lately been so many extraordinary and conflicting reports about the corps of a farmer in the Sun On District, that we thought it would be worth the trouble to venture there and investigate the case on the spot as thoroughly as the circumstances would allow. We were received in our residence by a few phoney friends, and a spite of gloomy warnings of many others, we reached the place and came back safely, but we cannot say that our faith in miracles has been increased much by our visit. The trip is not at all unpleasant, provided that a competent guide is engaged, who knows accurately the way to the Manchu canal and the variable depths of water in that locality; the water there being very shallow, launches are liable to go aground. Nature is reclaiming extensive tracts. On recommendation we hired one of the launches owned by Mr. Chan U Tai, No. 73, Prajat Central, who went over with us in our boat, and after about four hours' steaming from Hongkong, we passed Nantau, which was only half way on our journey. Along the banks of the river and in villages, we frequently heard the words "Tui Shing" (the great Saint) pronounced, for the fame of the corpse widely spread all over the country. There are already many legends about this popular hero, which grow more wonderful the farther they travel.

The celebrated place which we longed to see is called Kai-tan, a little village near Tong Ha market, to the S.E. of Canton City, according to the observations made by Inspector Quiney, who was one of our party. The place, on account, we suppose, of its iniquitous, has been regarded as a heretic, and is still regarded as such by the Chinese. Similar stories have been told of his friend, who had been suffering for a long time of a pain in his shoulder, and was told by a priest to touch the body. But some declared to us that it failed to cure all disease. The inhabitants of Kai-tan, who were over with us in our boat, about five miles from Kai-tan, made an attempt one night to gain possession, by force, of the precious body. In the struggle which ensued between the two parties, he said, his left arm was broken, and it was rumored that it bled!

The last of his "hounds" left a popular deposit of his body and, and, probably, a wasting disease, left him upon a small island. A boatman at Macau assured us that his mother recovered her health there after having been given to all Chinese medical practitioners.

Another Chinaman told us that his friend, who had been suffering for a long time of a pain in his shoulder, got well by simply touching the body. But some declared to us that it failed to cure all disease. The inhabitants of Kai-tan, who were over with us in our boat, about five miles from Kai-tan, made an attempt one night to gain possession, by force, of the precious body. In the struggle which ensued between the two parties, he said, his left arm was broken, and it was rumored that it bled!

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In the morning we were conducted through a narrow path which leads into a little house of humble aspect. In the middle of the first room stood a square table surrounded by candlesticks and various religious paraphernalia. A small musical box, the gift of some pious person, delighted the ears of the multitude of the poor who crowded around. The room was filled with the fragrance of incense, and the atmosphere was that of an old church.

Several priests dined with us in the morning, and a large number of laymen, who were dressed in the uniform of the *Sham* (the *Sham* is the name of the *Sham* which was found enveloped by ice at the mouth of the River Lena). The flesh of this pigmy animal of the *Tertiary Period* was in a perfect condition, that the fishermen of that neighbourhood for their dogs with the wild boar and the red deer.

The *Sham* has various infusions, and is not confined to salsas. The most remarkable, perhaps, of all the *Sham* cases is that of a Macanach which was found enveloped by ice at the mouth of the River Lena.

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